

# Western Standard

TO CORRECT MIS-REPRESENTATION WE ADOPT SELF-REPRESENTATION.

VOLUME 23

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1857.

NUMBER 15.

## MINUTES OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS,

Convened in the Bowers adjoining the Tabernacle,  
Great Salt Lake City,  
AND COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 6th,  
1857, AT 10 A. M.

President Brigham Young presiding.  
On the Stand: Presidents Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Daniel H. Wells; Of the Twelve Apostles: Orson Hyde, Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow and Franklin D. Richards;  
Seventies: Joseph Young, Henry Herriman, Zera Pulsipher, Albert P. Rockwood, Benjamin L. Clapp and Levi W. Hancock;  
High Priests: John Young, President; Presiding Bishop: Edward Hunter; Patriarchs: John Smith, John Young, Isaac Morley;  
Presidency of the Stake: Daniel Spencer, David Fullmer and Thomas Rhoads;  
Clerk of Conference: Leo Hawkins;  
Reporters: Geo. D. Watt and John V. Long.  
Called to order by President Brigham Young.  
The Clerk read the following hymn, which was sung by the choir:—

### A HYMN OF THANKFULNESS.

BY W. G. HILLS.

Mighty God of Zion, hear us  
For ever our prayers we raise;  
Shed of sin and death were near us,  
And we walked in folly's ways;  
But to spare us  
Thou hast shown us grace.

Day and night thy prophet speaking  
Our eternal interest;  
By the Holy Spirit speaking  
Our degraded state exposed;  
And awaking  
We ourselves and sins detect.

Now we thank thee, precious pardon  
To the sinners thou dost give;  
And the heart that will not harden  
In his sin may turn and live;  
Gracious Guardian,  
Our deep gratitude receive.

Help us by thy Holy Spirit  
All our cov'nants to fulfil;  
We will live and seek to merit  
All the blessings of thy will,  
And inherit  
Bliss with thee on Zion's hill.

Prayer by President Heber C. Kimball.  
Singing by the choir.

Pres. B. Young mentioned the various items that would probably engage the attention of the Conference.  
The Trustees' report and the report of the Treasurer of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company were read.

Choir sang, "How beautiful upon the mountains."  
Benediction by Patriarch Isaac Morley.

2 P. M.  
The following hymn was read by the Clerk and sung by the choir:—

### A HYMN FOR APRIL 6, 1857.

BY W. G. HILLS.

Swell the strains like heaven's thunder,  
Swift as lightning let it dart;  
Let it burst the clouds asunder  
Till it reaches every heart;  
That the "last hour" dispensation  
This eventful day began;  
That the door of full salvation  
Now is opened unto man!

Lo, the standard of salvation  
On the mountain tops is seen,  
Where the good from every nation  
Round our prophet may convene;  
Truth is pouring from the fountains  
Of the Great Eternal source;  
Like the streams from yonder mountains  
Fertilizing in their course.

See the form of manly bearing  
Like an angel from the skies!  
See her loving arm extending  
That mankind may spread his wings;  
Hark! her voice the world is ringing,  
To the hills of Zion come;  
Here are truths the soul delighting  
In our happy mountain home.

While mankind in vain's vain humor  
And the life of war increase,  
And your hearts fall with the rumor,  
Here you may abide in peace;  
All the sons of men who labor  
To exalt the human race;  
He who will not stay his neighbor,  
Must seek Zion's dwelling place.  
Through the earth the message bearing

Zion's chosen priesthood roam,  
And the sons of Israel hearing  
Will in millions gather home;  
That the laws of "Jedah's Lion"  
We may perfectly obey;  
He shall reign supreme in Zion,  
We on earth beneath his sway.

Prayer by Pres. Orson Hyde.  
Singing by the choir.

Pres. D. H. Wells wished those indebted to the Trustee or the P. E. Fund, to liquidate that indebtedness; said we shall probably have to call for further assistance to complete the canal that the stone may be boated to the Temple. Expressed his feelings in relation to the work of God.

Pres. H. C. Kimball addressed the congregation upon the importance of building the Temple, the blessings to be derived therefrom, etc.; and advised the brethren to build storehouses, to store up grain against the famines that are decreed.

Pres. B. Young spoke on the principles of economy.

Missionaries' names were read.

Choir sang "Blessed be the Lord."  
Adjourned till to-morrow at 9 A. M.

BOWERY, Tuesday Morning  
April 7, '57, 9 A. M.

Choir sang, "Bring forth the royal diadem."  
Singing by the choir.

Elder Joseph L. Heywood related some of the incidents of his experience in California, the East, etc.

Pres. B. Young presented the authorities of the church as follows:—

Brigham Young, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Prophet, Seer and Revelator; Heber C. Kimball, First Counsellor, Prophet, Seer and Revelator; Daniel H. Wells, Second Counsellor, Prophet, Seer and Revelator;

Orson Hyde, President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, and Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, George A. Smith, Amasa Lyman, Ezra T. Benson, Chas. C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erasmus Snow, and F. D. Richards, members of said Quorum;

John Smith, (eldest son of Hyrum) Presiding Patriarch;

John Young, President of the High Priests' Quorum;

Joseph Young, Henry Herriman, Zera Pulsipher, Albert P. Rockwood, Benj. L. Clapp, Horace S. Eldredge and Levi W. Hancock, Presiding Presidents over all the Seventies;

John Nebeker, President of the Elder's Quorum;

Daniel Spencer, President of this Stake of Zion;

Heman Hyde, Eleazer Miller, Phineas Richards, Levi Jackson, Ira Eldredge, John Vance, Edwin D. Woolley, John Parry, Winslow Farr, William Snow, Daniel Carn and Ira Ames, Members of the High Council;

Edward Hunter, Presiding Bishop of the whole church.

Lewis Wight, President of the Priest's Quorum;

McGee Harris, President of the Teachers' Quorum;

Alexander Herron, President of the Deacons' Quorum;

Brigham Young, Trustee in Trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints;

Daniel H. Wells, Superintendent of Public Works;

Truman O. Angel, Architect for the church;

Brigham Young, President of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund to gather the poor; H. C. Kimball, D. H. Wells and Edward Hunter his assistants; and agents for said fund;

George A. Smith, Historian and General Church Recorder; W. Woodruff, his assistant;

Who were unanimously sustained.

Pres. D. H. Wells spoke of the design of the Express and Carrying Company, being more particularly to facilitate immigration by establishing temporary settlements, etc.

Pres. H. C. Kimball followed on the same subject.

Names of persons selected to go on missions were read.

Choir sang, "Awake, put on thy strength, oh Zion."

Benediction by Pres. Joseph Young.

2 P. M.

Singing by the choir.

Prayer by Elder W. Woodruff.

Singing by the choir.

Pres. B. Young spoke of the Express and Carrying Company.

Congregation sang, "Now let us rejoice in the day of salvation."

Pres. Orson Hyde spoke of the folly of persons neglecting to improve their possessions.

Pres. Young made a few remarks.

A number of names of those selected to assist in the Express and Carrying Company were read.

Choir sang, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord."

Adjourned to to-morrow at 9 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, April 8, 9 A. M.

Singing by the choir.

Prayer by Elder Benj. L. Clapp.

Singing by the choir.

Pres. Orson Hyde spoke a short time.

Pres. B. Young adduced as an evidence of the truth of the work, the thankfulness with which Elders received chastisement.

Elder F. D. Richards alluded to the course he had pursued in relation to last year's immigration.

Elder W. Woodruff spoke on the right of the leader of this people to dictate in all things.

Elder Benj. L. Clapp and Pres. Daniel Spencer made a few remarks.

Pres. B. Young spoke of the benefit of chastisement, when rightly received and appreciated.

Br. Samuel Barson sang, "Oh Zion, dear Zion."

Br. J. D. T. McAllister sang, "What I live for."

Pres. John Young referred to the saying of Jesus, "My yoke is easy and my burden is light," testified that Joseph was the greatest prophet that ever lived, except the Son of God.

Elder Lorenzo Snow proved that the principle of union and submission to the will of God, through our leaders, will give us all the power that is necessary for us to have.

Pres. H. C. Kimball spoke on the principle of union; notified the missionaries to be here on the 23d inst., with their handcards, provisions and means ready for going directly to their fields of labor.

Stephen Markham was called to make a station on the Sweetwater. More missionaries' names were read.

Choir sang, "Praise the Lord all ye nations."

Benediction by Pres. D. H. Wells.

2 P. M.

Singing by the choir.

Prayer by Reynolds Cahoon.

Singing by the choir.

Elder Joseph A. Young spoke on the principle of obedience.

Elder William H. Kimball exhorted those about to go on missions to rely solely upon the arm of God.

Pres. B. Young spoke concerning the evils we see in one another, etc., and in regard to persons leaving this territory.

Pres. John Young spoke of the importance of building the Temple, forwarding the Express and Carrying Company, etc.

Pres. Orson Hyde considered that those appointed for the various posts on the route were local preachers of the gospel.

Pres. B. Young wished the Saints to listen to the whisperings of the Spirit of God and be guided by them.

Pres. H. C. Kimball suggested the propriety of the Saints, when they come to Conference, bringing their offerings into the Store House of the Lord.

Pres. B. Young said, we want one hundred more stone cutters, and wished the Bishops to attend to it. Spoke for a short time on

titling. The names of more missionaries were read.

Choir sang, "Come let us anew, our journey pursue."

Adjourned till to-morrow at 9 A. M.

Benediction by Bishop E. D. Woolley.

THURSDAY, April 8, 9 A. M.

Singing by the choir.

Prayer by Elder David Fullmer.

Singing by the choir.

Pres. B. Young said, we now submit the Conference into the hands of the Twelve, for them to dictate it.

Elder Lorenzo D. Young spoke of the goodness of God to His people.

Elder Parley P. Pratt, Jr., bore testimony to the truth of the work of God; expressed his implicit confidence in it and his determination to press onward.

Elder W. Woodruff spoke upon the principle of obedience and confidence in the authorities of the Church.

Elder Seymour B. Young testified to the truth of "Mormonism."

Elder Heber John Richards expressed his willingness to do whatever is required of him.

Pres. B. Young spoke encouragingly to the boys, and predicted their future greatness in the kingdom of God.

Elder John Y. Greene made a few remarks.

Elder Lorenzo Snow spoke upon the principle of consecration.

Elder Brigham Young, Jr., expressed himself ready for any duty required of him.

Elder Stephen Taylor bore testimony that Joseph Smith was a prophet of God.

Patriarch John Young prophesied that if the missionaries live their religion the spirit of their missions will rest upon them. Blessed them in the name of the Lord, and exhorted them and the High Priests to keep the gathering spirit.

Pres. B. Young proved that those boys who had just spoken were naturally "Mormons," not having had the errors of the world to shroud the light of truth in their minds.

Elder James Ferguson spoke on the great influence of the young "Mormon" elders while on missions, and remarked upon the principle of consecration.

Pres. O. Hyde exhorted parents to watch over their children, not only as their own but as the children of the kingdom of God.

Elder Orson Pratt, Jr., adduced evidence in favor of the truth of this work.

Elder George Chase made a few remarks.

Elder Joseph W. Young spoke of the joy and happiness he had experienced while preaching the gospel.

Elder George D. Grant spoke of rough and ready "Mormonism."

Judge Phelps preached several sermons in a few minutes, and told an anecdote.

More missionaries' names were read.

Pres. H. C. Kimball said, it is motioned that this Conference adjourn to the 6th day of October at 10 A. M.

Choir sang, "Oh my father, thou that dwellest."

Pres. B. Young said: I say to the people that all that has been prophesied by the Lord's servants during this Conference is verily true and shall come to pass, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ: Amen.

Benediction by Pres. Brigham Young.

LEO HAWKINS,  
Clerk of Conference.

The following is a list of the names of missionaries selected during the Conference:—

John W. Berry, Andrew Jackson Wheelock, John Y. Green, David Wilkie, Robert Gordon, David Branson, Henry Harrison, Brock Reese, Daniel McKinnon, Eli H. Pierce, Brigham H. Young, Joseph W. Young, James Woodard, James Galle, William Jackson Stewart, Seymour Ricknell Young, William P. Thomas, Martin Luther Ensign.

Henry W. Bigler, John W. Woolsey, James Keeler, David P. Rainey, Samuel R. Allen, H. L. Southworth, George Goodard, Stephen H. Goodard, Thomas Ball, James Brooks, Thomas Browning, Richard Hill, Gabriel Hunsman, William F. Bell, John M. Walsley, William Carter, Albert Allen, Jr., William Barker Twitchett.

William J. Harris, William Brantall, William Dallas, James Taylor, Martin Littlewood, Anna Taylor, Frederic Gardner, William Jenkins, Philip Margotta, George Stansforth, Samuel Longbottom, Peter Horrocks, James Andrus, Robert E. Miller, Eleazar Richardson, George B. Smith, Gilbert Webb, Orson Miles, Willard Bingham, Charles Edward Baker, Henry H. Morgan, John Crosby, Anson V. Call, Quincy Knowlton, James Hawkins, William Farrer.

Thomas Chamberlain, William Henry Lee, William H. Branch, Miner G. Atwood, David Clough, son, Ephraim Tomkinson, John W. Turner, Frederick Rowles, Richard G. Evans, John D. Milan, William F. Maylett, Susan Miller, John George Pinder, Lyman S. Wood, Robert Logan, George Rowley, John Gleason, Samuel Riter, Jesse Clifton, Renben McBride, McCreary, John Terry, William Felschaw, Isaac Hill, Henry McEwan, William M. Cowley.

FOR THE "WESTERN STANDARD,"  
THE  
PRINCIPLES OF THE GOSPEL,  
BY  
Charles Wesley Wendell.

CHAPTER II.  
WHAT IS BAPTISM?

It is an ordinance which the New Testament recognizes as one of the first principles of the doctrine of Christ. Heb. 6: 2. It is the medium through which all penitent believers must pass in order to enter into the kingdom of God. It is that ordinance in which the blood of the atonement is effectually applied to the believing penitent to wash away his sins. It is that ordinance that saves us by the resurrection of Jesus Christ, it being the answer of a good conscience towards God.

The foregoing is, I conceive, a true definition of the ordinance of baptism as declared by our Lord himself, and by Peter and Paul when teaching by divine inspiration. We can confidently depend upon it, knowing assuredly that no person since their day, however learned and pious, have better understood the object of the rite than themselves. We can also easily perceive the importance that baptism necessarily occupies in God's plan of salvation, and can without difficulty place it in its proper position as a first principle of the doctrine of Christ.

I would here ask those who repudiate baptism as a saving ordinance, to point out one ordinance that was enjoined by the Savior that is not a saving ordinance? I do not regard baptism as more essential in its place than any other ordinance of Christ in its place; but where is the institution ordained by our Lord that can be lightly esteemed, or perverted from its original meaning, or wrested from its real and proper position in the scale of gospel obligations, and yet those persons thus trifling with such institution be saved from their sins? This is an important question, and after due consideration, the candid mind must conclude that it is essentially necessary that we observe to do "all things whatsoever he hath commanded us;" and not only so, but we must observe every ordinance in the true spirit thereof, as well as in the letter: not that our salvation is of works, for by grace are we saved through faith, God having so loved us that He gave his only begotten Son to die for us. Yet God will not save us even by grace through faith, if we keep not his commandments. When the Savior sent his apostles out to preach the gospel, he commanded them to take neither purse nor scrip for their journey, but to depend upon Him who feedeth the fowls of the air for all they would need. Now if the disciples had said, We cannot preach without a yearly salary, and had proceeded to make arrangements for an annual stipend, do you imagine that they would have been saved? Again: The Savior said, He that eateth not of my flesh and drinketh not of my blood, hath no part with me; and in order that his disciples might do that, he instituted the sacrament of bread and wine, and enjoined it upon them to solemnly observe it in remembrance of him until he comes again. Now, if the disciples of that or any subsequent period, should lay aside that ordinance alto-

gether as not being essential to salvation, or if they observed it at all, they did it not in remembrance of Him in the true spirit as well as in the letter thereof, could such persons stand justified before God? nay; not even by grace through faith. Do not understand me as ascribing merit to works, but I do aver that it is the willing and obedient alone whom God will receive as his sons and daughters.

The early Christians knew nothing about explaining away and mystifying the ordinances of the gospel, but received and obeyed them with that beautiful simplicity of faith, that singleness of heart, and that enlightened understanding which was well-pleasing in the sight of God, and made them indeed a means of grace, through which he poured out upon them those inestimable blessings both ordinary and extraordinary, which Christendom has so greatly admired, that not only has she recorded the history of them in books, but she has also set up monuments almost without number to perpetuate their memory if possible to the end of time.

But after the apostles had fallen asleep, innovations began to creep into the ordinances as well as into the doctrine of Christ, until the multiplicity of rites and ceremonies that finally obtained among the Christians, their original simplicity and beauty were greatly if not entirely effaced, and their real design and end greatly if not completely changed, and hid from the view by the dark covering of mystery that was thrown over them by what ecclesiastical historians call "the subtleties of philosophy," which in plain English signifies "the corruptions of priestcraft." But more of this by-and-by. (To be Continued.)

TELEGRAPH TO CALIFORNIA.—We learn from a gentleman in the way of receiving authentic intelligence on this subject, that a number of gentlemen of this city largely interested in the telegraph business, have a project on foot to connect New York and San Francisco direct by a line of telegraph. The plan is not fully matured, but when perfected, it will embrace a preliminary expedition under the auspices and protection of the Government party, which is soon to start on an engineering tour for the purpose of laying out (under the recent act of Congress) a military road to the Pacific. The telegraphic party, which is to accompany the military expedition, will probably consist of some forty or fifty persons, and will be amply supplied with mules and camels for the purpose of crossing the continent with safety and dispatch. The party will start from Omaha City in Nebraska, (to be connected by telegraph with St. Louis) follow the Platte river to the South Pass, and thence direct across to San Francisco. This is an immense enterprise, and one which requires a large outlay of labor and capital. Should it prove successful, and the submarine telegraph be laid successfully in July, London and San Francisco will be within hailing distance of each other, and the quotations on Change in the metropolis of Europe will be bulletined in the Golden City within an hour.—N. Y. Mirror.

TO DESTROY WEEDS.—With regard to weed grown gravel paths, they may be cleared with a scuffle or pushing hoe; but this is only a temporary clearance. The following preparation is said to be used at the mint in Paris, with such good effect that the weeds do not reappear for several years; twenty-five pounds of water, five pounds of quick-lime, and half a pound of sulphur, are boiled in an open vessel, and the liquid having been allowed to settle, the clear part is drawn off and used more or less diluted for watering the pavement and alleys. Great care, however, must be taken in watering paths with it, to prevent its touching the roots of box or other edgings, which it would inevitably destroy. A preparation like the above, but greatly diluted when used, we have found an excellent remedy for the destruction of insects, more especially that abominable, the red spider. Its application to gravel walks is new to us; but used as directed, we have no doubt it will kill anything.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

The publication of a series of long communications from correspondents in Utah over anonymous signatures in the New York Times, elicits many remarks from the press on the probable effect which these statements will have on the administration. Many are of the opinion that a large number of U. S. troops will be sent there under the command of a man of nerve and determination, to overawe and coerce the Mormons into a proper degree of submission. This news has been expected and looked for anxiously in this city and elsewhere for some time back; but mail after mail has arrived bringing nothing more definite on the subject than the assurance of Washington letter writers that the Cabinet had the matter under consideration, and that some action would soon be taken upon it. This action on the part of the Executive has been so long deferred that many ferocious "Mormon-eaters" have become very tired of waiting, and begin to express their disgust at what they style, the supineness and temporizing policy pursued by the administration. The conviction is creeping over them, and they are not loth to express it, that President Buchanan is going to pursue a similar course in regard to the Utah question to that pursued by his predecessor President Pierce. Whether there be any truth in the uttered convictions or not, we are not at present prepared to say; but so far, we have considerable confidence in the present administration, and are inclined to think that it will move cautiously and understandingly in its action upon Utah and her affairs.

Both President Pierce and President Buchanan have had abundant opportunities of knowing that the people of Utah have been much belied and misrepresented. The former during his term of office was furnished with documentary evidence of such a nature, as well as other evidences perceptible to every observing man, that he could, not, consistently with justice and honor and the obligations of his oath of office, take any other course than that which he is now frequently blamed for. This doubtless is also the case with President Buchanan. Evidence of the Mormons' loyalty and good feelings towards the Government is incontrovertible and plentiful, and it so far outweighs the slanders, lies and misrepresentations of anonymous newspaper contributors and corrupt officials, that President Buchanan can not, consistently with the obligations devolving upon him as an impartial administrator of the Constitution and Laws, take any other course than that taken by President Pierce while in office. Were the administration to be influenced by every newspaper story that is put in circulation by corrupt and designing men in regard to the Mormon community, what a ridiculous position they would be placed in! God in His wisdom, and in His mercy to this nation, however, has so far overruled the election of Chief Ruler for these United States that He has not suffered a man who would pursue such a course to be elected.

Every man who has had the experience of President Buchanan in politics and politicians, well knows that men who would seek for and accept office under the Federal Government in the Territory of Utah, with the paltry salary and emoluments to be derived therefrom, must be the flag-men of all politicians. President Buchanan's predecessors also knew this; and therefore, when such men as Branderbury, Brooches, Ferris and Harris went back, loaded with venom and hatred against the people of Utah, they were permitted to sink into oblivion, without any notice being taken of their false statements. Out of so many who have been appointed to office in that Territory, there have undoubtedly been some good men, men whose correct and gentlemanly deportment in Utah won the affections and esteem of the Mormons, as it also had previously won the respect of the communities where they formerly resided; but the general characters of the appointees of Government for office in that Territory have been well known at Washington, and but little weight has been attached to any statements they might make. Men of respectability and worth would not accept appointments there, unless at the strong solicitation of the Executive, coupled with a sense of duty, because their income at home, in the pursuit of their regular business, would far exceed that to be derived from office in the far-distant Territory of Utah.

The people of Utah themselves have not left the Executive in ignorance at any time of the true state of affairs in their midst. They have not been ignorant of the plans laid by those who,

clothed with a little brief authority from the General Government, have imagined that their opinion ought to have irresistible weight in the dictation of all affairs of the Territory of Utah, and that the Mormons should obsequiously bow and cringe to them and acquiesce in all their sentiments—and knowing the plans of such men they have taken measures to counteract them. They have not done it anonymously, they have not made a great outcry through the public prints, but they have furnished the administration with every proof necessary, in addition to what has already been furnished, to convince the President and his Cabinet of the true state of things in that Territory. Those who went to Utah and pursued a correct and straightforward course, have never had any difficulty, and have not returned from there laden with tales of outrage, murder and treason; but those who were corrupt, and who wished to give loose rein to their passions while there, when they found that the Mormons would not permit such things in their midst and despised the men who would be guilty of them, did not hesitate to raise the cry of treason and done all in their power to circulate charges of murder, outrage and violence. These are facts that can easily be sustained. If the Mormons were to countenance and sustain brothels, drinking saloons, gambling establishments and places of this description which these gentlemen could visit, and meet with those of their own kidney, or if they would permit them to have access to their houses and families, view their vices as virtues and suffer their daughters to do likewise, there would be no difficulty; the Mormons would be voted good fellows and considered all right.

There is not one of the letter writers and officials, who complain so strongly about the practices of the Mormons, who would have the slightest objection to practice, after their own corrupt fashion, what they charge upon them. But that is the difficulty in Utah. The people of that Territory have their own peculiar ideas about virtue, which they are bound to enforce. If a man wish a wife, there is no objection offered; but if he wish a mistress to keep as long as it may suit his convenience and then discard, he will find that it is a practice to which the Mormons are decidedly opposed and dangerous for him to attempt. The administration at Washington is pretty well aware by this time of this peculiarity of the Mormons, and, knowing the character of many of the U. S. officials, can make allowance for their reports and statements; what it does not know in regard to them the authorities in Utah can furnish, so that the President and Cabinet are not in ignorance respecting them.

Before the administration can decide impartially and properly upon the Utah question and the propriety of taking such action as is contemplated by many hare-brained writers, it must hear the other side of the story. It would be most egregious folly to decide against the morality, loyalty and virtue of a whole people—the inhabitants of a large territory, because one, two, or three discontented officials or that number of anonymous correspondents of some paper state that they are immoral, etc. What have the people accused to say? Let their defence and statements be heard; let the character of the testimony and of the witnesses on both sides be examined, before the decision be made. Surely the "dogs of war" are not to be let loose upon a community numbering one hundred thousand persons, and they condemned to dwell in vassalage under the despotism of a few regiments of mercenaries, or, if refusing to submit to this, be exterminated, because one or two Federal officers, make certain statements! The only authenticated evidence that is before the public as yet, in relation to the late outrages of the Mormons, is that of ex-Judge Drummond. And if we have been rightly informed, Drummond is in bad odor and counted totally unreliable among men of honor at Washington. He certainly is in Utah, and in this State also where he is known. The idea of oppressing or exterminating the Mormons upon the testimony of such as he, is simply ridiculous to those who know him. He charge a people with murder and be believed, who himself was arrested as an accomplice and instigator of murder! He charge a people with unvirtuous practices and his assertions pass current, who himself is living in open adultery, who brought his mistress to Sacramento and introduced her as his wife! Preposterous!

The acts of the people of Utah, the course they have ever taken since their settlement there, completely refute the stories that are circulated about them, even were there no other evidence on the subject. No community could dwell together a twelvemonth and practice the wickedness of which they are accused. They would quarrel among themselves, and break up in a grand row. Such a conglomeration of human material as is found there, men collected from various States and nations, of various creeds and habits, could not be governed in wickedness and iniquity. Every reflecting man must admit that these stories can not possibly be true; they do not harmonize with what is definitely known about the affairs of Utah and her people. This, we trust, is the view of the subject taken by the Administration at Washington. But whatever the feelings of the President and the Cabinet may be, we know that nothing can be done to hinder the full accomplish-

ment of the work destined for the system known as "Mormonism" to perform; and it, with all those who cling to it, will endure and be triumphant when such men as are now engaged in opposing and defaming it, will be lost in oblivion.

Late News from Utah.

The Steamer *Senator* arrived from the South on Saturday last with the Utah mail, containing dates to the 6th of May. This mail has been looked for by some of our city contemporaries with some little anxiety, as it was confidently expected that news would be received confirmatory of the numerous rumors and stories which have been circulated concerning the dissensions at Great Salt Lake City, the flight of Gov. Young and the complete overthrow and dispersion of the people. So confident was one of the leading weeklies that "the great Utah drama" was drawing to a close, that one of the editors wrote quite an imaginative leader on its closing scene a week or two ago, and concluded by stating that the internal troubles and difficulties which existed would, "of course, end in the disorganization of the Church in Utah, and its branches all over the world." How woefully such persons have been deceived in their expectations can be ascertained by a perusal of the news contained in our columns. Instead of troubles and difficulties, breaches of the peace, murder, rapine, etc., we are informed that every thing moves on smoothly and tranquilly, the streets are filled with wagons and teams going and coming from the country loaded with marketable commodities, and all kinds of business are being carried on with the usual diligence and perseverance characteristic of the people. The plastering of the wall around the Temple Block was progressing rapidly, and large numbers of men were busily engaged in hauling and hewing stone for the Temple.

The *Herald* of Sunday labors strongly, however, to prove by the editorial of the *Deseret News* that they have had considerable trouble in Utah, and that all the rumors received via Carson Valley were correct. The assurance given by the editor of the *News* "that the Mormon car is still going ahead," would not be employed, thinks the astute *Herald*, if there had recently been nothing to retard its progress! They are determined to have the people of Utah in trouble and difficulty any how, and because the *News* does not thus report matters there, the editor is accused of suppressing the truth and publishing only such items as will not prejudice Mormonism in the eyes of the world! If the columns of the *News* were only filled with details of crime of every description committed daily and weekly in Great Salt Lake City—if its columns, instead of being devoted to the publication of truthful and heavenly principles, were lined with doctors' advertisements and notices of nostrums for the cure of foul and loathsome diseases engendered by corrupt practices, then probably all would be right in the estimation of these censors; the situation of Utah society would then be on a par with that which they set up as a model for the Mormons to copy after, and would be, in their opinion, comparatively unexceptionable.

We hail with much pleasure the news of the organization of the "Express and Carrying Company" and the selection of stations and the stocking of the road with animals. The people of Utah have so long suffered from the irregular transmission (and during several months of the year, total suspension) of the mail, through the negligence of the mail contractors etc., that we are heartily glad to hear that the route is now in the hands of those who will see that the mail is carried with regularity and despatch. The energy and faithfulness so continually displayed by the Mormons in every department of business assigned to them, will not be wanting in carrying out the objects of this company, and we expect to see great and important results attend its practical operation. By letter from Elder Samuel W. Richards we learn that "The principal items of the past month consist in the departure of the Missionaries for the East, teams to take out provisions to the stations on the mail route east for the Express Company to return with goods from the Devil's Gate which were left there last fall, and the departure of the Presidency and those that accompanied them North.

"On the last of the month, br. Levi Stewart's company of men and animals for stations on the route, left here in fine spirits for the plains, and br. Stewart left with the mail on yesterday, or this morning. It looks quite stirring to see some forty or fifty boys with seventy-five or one hundred mules and horses starting out on a trip, especially when the company is made up of our sterling mountain boys.

"A. O. Smoot and L. W. Hardy are left here by the President to gather up men and animals for the June mail, which will go out in the charge of Elders A. O. Smoot and N. V. Jones." The stations established by this company will prove of great value to the Saints immigrating to Utah, as resting places and depots for supplies, etc. The Mormons astonished the world this past year by making the trip of upwards of a thousand miles with hand-carts; but when these stations are once established, they need not be surprised if they should hear that even the hand-carts are dispensed

with and that men, women and children perform the journey on foot with their bundles on their backs.

Evils which ought to be Eradicated.

Since the establishment of this journal in San Francisco, we have been compelled in self defence, to dwell more frequently than has been pleasant to us upon the crime and abominations which abound on all hands among self-styled Christian communities. In taking this course we have neither been impelled with the desire to extenuate our belief and practices as a people, by publishing the wickedness and corrupt habits of others, nor have we sought by exposing their iniquity to divert attention from and screen our own conduct; but have taken this means to show those individuals who have been so eager in devising and publishing plans for the complete eradication of "Mormon iniquity" that they already had sufficient corruption and vice on hand to occupy their whole attention for a great length of time to the utter exclusion of Utah and her affairs. This species of recrimination, we are well aware, is not argument; it does not clear us from the charges that are hurled against us; but it shows in striking colors the contemptible inconsistency of the individuals who are so loud in their protestations against us and our practices. If the eradication of vice and iniquity, and not hatred to "Mormonism" and the Mormons, was the motive that prompted them, how extensive a field they have immediately around them, in which they can use all their talents and influence to a good advantage. But will they do this, will they make any effort, commensurate with the amount of benefit to be obtained, to cleanse their own borders from abominations that are rapidly dragging them down to destruction? No; they will not do it. We might publish column after column, pile proof upon proof and exert ourselves from now until doomsday, to attract attention to the dreadful array of evils that so threateningly environ them, but it is of no avail. If their attention should be directed to these things the only remark that is made, is that they are "necessary evils," evils that must be tolerated. But let any thing be said or published about "Mormonism" and the practices of the people of Utah, and how quickly the cry is raised, and loud expressions of horror and indignation heard from all quarters; all then feel interested.

Why is this? Is it because the Mormons are really more corrupt, and guilty of more base crimes in the Territory of Utah than are practiced in the communities in which such individuals reside? This can not be; for though our journals are accused of suppressing the crimes committed within the borders of that Territory, it is a failing that can never in truth be attributed to our numerous enemies. No crime could be committed that would escape their lynx-eyed vigilance, and when they have not had real crimes to dilate upon, embellish and publish, they have never been backward in manufacturing imaginary ones. But even if all the crimes and misdeeds of which the Mormons are accused should be reckoned, and a full list drawn out, how infinitely trifling it would be in comparison with those of monthly occurrence in what are termed civilized communities—communities favored with Christian influences. To prove this we have but to refer to a short article that appeared last week in the *Placer Press*. The editor of that journal took up the first six papers he could lay his hands on, and found the following "headings," which are sufficiently explicit to show the nature of the articles they accompanied:

"Murder, hotel runner killed, man cut in two, murder trial, sentence of death, deplorable tragedy, murder of a daughter and suicide of the father, respite, assault with a deadly weapon, attempt at suicide, sudden death, crazy man, suicide, prisoners, frightful tragedy, bloody affair, fraud, defalcation of a bank teller, two men hung by mobs, horrible murder, cruelty, female thief, hanged and throat cut, foul play, horse stealing, spiritual suicide, delirium tremens, arrested, McGowan's trial, sent up, fight, assassin caught, arrested on suspicion, convicted, stealing timber, man killed, missing, Waldron's trial, pardoned, mayhem, arson, wood thieves, list of divorces, thirteen murders, massacre, fire, old offender, tragedy in Yuba county, highway robbery, insane, perjury, trial of Bates, terrible death, painful death in a ball room, suicide, death of Reese, found hung, old man murdered, sentenced to be hung, another fatal affray, fatal accident, another horrible murder, poisoned water, Indian hostilities, Bordell murder, slander, probable murder, respite, another suicide, accident, shocking murder, mysterious disappearance, Chinese murder."

The publication of these excited but little comment, and so indignation, but how would it be had they been committed by the Mormons in Utah Territory, and the history of every transaction been embellished and colored by the correspondents of the New York Times, Tribune, or S. F. Bulletin? The rage and cries for vengeance upon the wicked and degraded wretches who would be guilty of such atrocities would be uncontrollable, and nothing less than their entire extermination would satisfy very many.

Men before they commence railing against the Mormons and invoking destruction upon them, ought to reflect upon these things, and endeavor to ascertain whether they can not devote their time and talents to better advantage at home, than to be rushing over to Utah to

meddle with the affairs of a distant community. These evils that exist in their own midst they know are real; there is no fiction nor embellishment about them—public journals publish them, and all acknowledge that these things really take place; but with the statements that are made about Utah it is different. The enemies of Utah make these charges of crime against her; but her people deny them, and say they are not true. To say the very least, well founded doubts may be entertained about the existence of such crime there, but there is not the slightest ground for entertaining a doubt in regard to its existence here.

Correspondence.

We received the following communication a week or two ago from a gentleman who resides in Napa city, but who is a stranger to us. We intended to publish it last week, but was compelled, in consequence of a press of other matter to defer it until the present.

SEVASTOPOL, California, June 7, '75.

MR. GEO. Q. CANNON—Sir: As much has been said in the halls of Congress during the present session in regard to Utah and the state of affairs there, knowing also that many prejudiced men now stand ready to seize the present opportunity to fasten the guilt of the murder of Captain John W. Gunnison and party during their explorations in Utah in '53 upon the Mormons, I wish to make a few remarks on the subject, as I was personally acquainted with him, and was out with him in his explorations in Utah Territory in 1849, and in a situation where I was better qualified to judge than, perhaps, many of our authors on the subject. Lieut. John W. Gunnison in the first place was sent to Utah to make a Topographical survey, which he finished in July, 1850. During his stay (upwards of eleven months) he was treated with the utmost courtesy, and as far as I was able to judge, the whole command was treated likewise, every man minding his own business, and, of course, letting other people's business alone, which is very essential during a stay in Utah; for the Mormon people seemed to be of that class of beings that earn their living by the sweat of their brows, as was pronounced on Adam when he was cast out of the garden of Eden. In return for our good conduct towards the Mormons of course we obtained a receipt for value received, and in reports to Congress I can not see any thing to contradict what I have said.

In the case of Lieutenant Gunnison, in 1853, while on the railroad survey, or in other words the year in which he was killed, I became acquainted with the only survivors (three in number) that were with him when he was killed, and they told me he was killed by Indians on Nicollet, near Sevier Lake, over a hundred miles from Salt Lake. I can not think that he was killed by Mormons; for the reason that Lieut. Gunnison gave them no ground. Since I came to California I have learned from a gentleman with whom I have become acquainted, that the company in which he came to California was the cause of Captain Gunnison's party being killed. Two members of the company killed two squaws near said lake, and being minus two horses on the plains took it into their heads to make up their number. They committed the deed, and, as a matter of course, Indians followed, attacking them every night for four successive nights; but finally gave them up for loss of men. On their return, when they approached the vicinity where the deed was committed, finding it occupied by, as they supposed, Californians, they succeeded in stowing themselves away until dawn of day on the following morning. When morning dawned, having obtained reinforcements, they commenced the massacre which in a few minutes resulted in the death of eleven of the party of fourteen, the remaining three escaped.

If you think proper you can publish this in your columns, though I am not partial to having my name connected with any public print; but these are facts which are as true as holy writ. I am unprejudiced in the matter, but I have spoken truth. I write in a hurry. Should anybody think this a hatched up concern refer them to the subscriber near Napa City.

I am sir, your obedient servant,  
CHARLES B. DICKSON.

Books! Books!

We have received by the bark *Yankee*, which arrived a few days ago from the Sandwich Islands, a supply of Books of Mormon and SPENCER'S LETTERS, which can now be had at this Office. Also a few pamphlets: "NEW JERUSALEM," "PATRIARCHAL ORDER," "REMARKABLE VISIONS" and "REPLY TO SHALL WE BELIEVE IN MORMON?" Numerous inquiries have been made of us regarding these books, particularly the two former works, by persons whom we do not now remember, and requests made that we would forward them copies when they arrived. As we have neither the name nor the direction of such persons at hand, we shall await a renewal of their orders, and forward accordingly. Those sending money for Books, will also bear in mind that we have the postage to prepay in this city, or they will not be forwarded by the Post Office Department.

ARRESTING A NUISANCE.—The Chief of Police, removed a number of barrels of liquor to the station house, yesterday afternoon, that were obstructing the sidewalk.

Not For Salt Lake!!

In consequence of not being fully advised of the number of those intending to emigrate to Great Salt Lake Valley in the first company, and, therefore, not knowing the most convenient and centrally situated place for them to meet, we have heretofore been unable to appoint a time and place of rendezvous. Since receiving further intelligence from those who are making preparations to go, we have concluded to designate Thursday, the 25th of June, as the day and Stockton as the place where the company will meet. From all the information now before us we are of the opinion that the route known as the Southern or Big Tree Route is much the best at the present season of the year; to this Stockton is conveniently situated. If there should be any who have not forwarded their names, who may wish to go at this time, it would be well for them after their arrival in Stockton, to leave a note directed to Theodore Curtis or Dr. W. F. Anderson at Wells, Fargo and Co's Express office, giving the direction where they can be found, etc. It is expected that all will be at the place by the day appointed; the propriety of punctuality in this respect is too obvious to need comment. We shall endeavor to meet with the company at Stockton and aid in their organization.

Arrivals from Carson.

We were agreeably pleased on Friday morning last by receiving a visit from Bro's Wm. Nixon, C. Layton and Wm. Jennings, who arrived in this city on the previous evening direct from Carson Valley. These brethren made the trip to this city in four days, spending one day at Placerville. The settlements in those valleys they report as being in a prosperous condition; crops looking fine and giving promise of an abundant harvest. The pasturage over there can not be excelled, and they extol in high terms the splendid condition of the stock. Their object in visiting San Francisco has been to buy goods of various kinds, which they shipped to Stockton, where they expected to meet their teams from Carson Valley. This, we presume, is but the beginning of an extensive trade that will in all probability spring up between that Valley and California, and particularly this city, as in laying in a stock of goods for that market, the difference between their cost in this city and the interior amply remunerates the buyer for his time and expenses in coming here.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DRYTOWN.—Monday morning, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in a bakery, on Main street, Drytown. All the houses on both sides of the street and their contents were destroyed except Williams & Co's brick store. The following is a list of the losses, as far as obtained, and taken from an extra of the *Amador Sentinel*:

D. J. Bell, hotel, \$8000; D. John Casmier, \$6000; Hoover & Co., stages, \$3000; Hall Lucas, hotel, \$1000; Canada, \$100; Ab Wo, \$400; W. O. Clark, merchant, \$5000; C. H. Misner, merchant, \$8000; Mrs. Cloaker, milliner, \$4000; Petro, cigars, \$1500; T. W. Walton, hotel, \$2000; T. W. Mathews, saloon, \$500; Hunt & Co., butchers, \$500; Lewis, liquors, \$1500; John Zimmerman, \$300; J. C. Williams, groceries, \$300; W. Barker, \$800; Mr. Lezier, clothing, \$250; L. Mets, \$125; G. W. Seaton, lawyer, \$200; Henry Meiss, \$2000; David Miller, \$500; Lung Chang, merchant, \$5000; O. Barch, clothing, \$1500; Mr. Kiebel, \$1500. Total, \$64,000.

W. O. Clark, in the excitement, handed a purse of \$1000 to some man, who carried it off. Mr. Cosmier laid a purse of \$900 or \$1000 on the ground, with the rest of his goods, which was stolen.

The Latter-Day Saints

Meet every Sunday in this City, at the PHARMACIEN HALL, Stockton street, near Jackson, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. All who wish to investigate the principles of truth as revealed for man's salvation in the gospel of Christ, are cordially invited to attend.

CRASH AT VALLEJO STREET WHARF.—On the arrival of the steamer *Golden Gate* on Monday afternoon, on coming up to the dock, she struck with her starboard guard immediately forward of the wheel, against the extreme end of the wharf, and her wheel beat down about fifty feet of the dock, crushing the worm-eaten piles, timbers and plank, and careening the vessel over on her larboard side. After some time and trouble, the vessel was worked off, and it was then seen that her starboard wheel had been several buckets broken and a portion of the iron-works twisted.

WARMEST DAY OF THE SEASON.—The heat on Tuesday was quite oppressive to those who are used to cooling breezes from the ocean. The mercury in the thermometers rose to the height of ninety-two degrees in the shade. At nine o'clock that evening, it remained as high as seventy-nine degrees.

SUICIDE OF A COURTIZAN.—A female named Kate Marshall, died on Wednesday from the effects of laudanum. She was found in a state of insensibility by some of her companions, who resorted to every means for her recovery but without avail.

MORMONISM—the Kingdom of God.

Correspondence.

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT:  
HISTORIAN'S OFFICE, G. S. L. City,  
May 5th, 1887.

ED. OF WESTERN STANDARD.—Dear Sir:—The California mail arrived on the 2nd inst., bringing files of the STANDARD, which, as usual, is very interesting. During the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of the past month we held our 27th annual conference, which has been a very interesting and important occasion. There were 33 missionaries appointed to Europe, 22 to Canada, 13 to the Sandwich Islands, 11 to the U. States, and 2 to California.

We were favored with rich teachings from the First Presidency. The objects and interests of the Express and Carrying Company were laid before the people, showing the advantages that would accrue to gathering Israel when a high-way was cast up, settlements made at every feasible point, and a thoroughfare established so that the Saints could come home. The necessity of laying up grain against the days of famine and want was urged upon the Saints.

Thirty-four brethren were selected this spring to make a settlement on the Rio Virgin for raising cotton; and over one hundred have been called to make settlements between here and the States, and to engage in the Express Co.

Judge Styles, T. S. Williams and many others, are leaving this spring for the States, not being able to find out here, whether Mormonism is true or not.

The weather for the past month has been very dry, still crops are looking well. Dewes are becoming more prevalent in this country.

April 23rd.—The missionaries for Europe, Canada and the States, started with hand carts, as another example to the Saints scattered abroad of the possibility of that method of gathering; there was quite an excitement in the city on the occasion: large crowds of citizens assembled to see them start: Elders Hyde, Woodruff, L. Snow and Clinton addressed the people and the missionaries. The brass band escorted them through the city.

April 24th.—The Presidency and Company for Salmon River and the Northern Settlements started. The Sabbath school children had a May day walk on the 1st inst.—promenaded through the streets, and at 4 p. m. met in the Tabernacle, where their parents were also invited. I had the pleasure of delivering them an address, and felt the occasion was one of no ordinary character.

All is quiet, peace and health, in our Territory so far as I know.  
Yours truly,  
WILFORD WOODRUFF.

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT:  
G. S. L. City, May 5th, 1887.

DR. GEORGE:—Through pressure of many duties I have not found opportunity to write to you for some weeks; do not think there has been any willful neglect on my part.

Times here have been somewhat exciting for the past two or three weeks. It was one of the most interesting sights I ever witnessed, to behold the brethren take their departure, drawing their hand carts upon which was placed a little bedding, some crackers and a few other necessities. Two, three, and four persons went with each cart. Though some were there whose eyes glistened with tears, they were not caused by anguish or disappointment, but by joy. Mothers cheerfully resigned their sons and wives their husbands to go on a long, dreary pilgrimage across the plains with hand carts, because they were called by their Father, through His servants on the earth, to carry the gospel of repentance and of warning to the nations.

And will our enemies scoff also at this act of self-devotion to the cause of truth? Can they cite a parallel instance among all their records of heroism and philanthropy? These men do go forth, impelled by hopes of plunder or pecuniary reward; they have left quiet, happy homes, among the Saints of God, among a virtuous though despised people, and have gone forth as lambs among wolves, to endure the reproach of scorn; to go from house to house to hunt up the honest, the upright, those who have the blood of Israel flowing through their veins; to meet opposition of every kind from almost every source, to be cast out of doors by some, to become wanderers as it were upon all the face of the earth, for a season, that they may clear their garments of the blood of this generation.

But who hath believed our report? It would seem, that to men gifted with common reflective powers, there is enough in the past history of "Mormonism," and in the character and conduct of "Mormon" Elders, to arrest attention and provoke at least a moment's investigation. But not—the world wags on at its old pace; some in the meanwhile flatter themselves on their rapid improvement; but if we are to judge from the police and various court reports and the current transactions among them as chronicled in all the newspapers, such as robberies, arson, suicides, seductions, adulteries, whoredoms, murders and crimes of every hue and name—if these are marks of improvement, then the people of the world are improving, and that quite rapidly; too, for crime is evidently on the increase; and further, we learn by the STANDARD of last California mail, that vice has gained such a vantage ground, that in some sections the impossibility of extirpating it is frankly acknowledged.

Now is it that such outbreathing abominations are not existing in Utah—the scene of so many wrongs and outrages against humanity, if all our enemies have said against us be true. But every generous impulse within the hearts of honorable men brands these statements with the lie. We know, and they know that Utah is free from those infamous sinks of pollution which are protected by the laws and which are as rapidly, as they are surely, urging all christianism, wherever their baneful operations extend, to a most deplorable degeneracy; and wherefore this loathsome system of licensed prostitution, alone, cannot be extirpated, the unfortunate victims of such depravity will not be the only sufferers, but that whole community, or city, or country must eventually be wasted away. Whose daughter is safe from the seducer's lustful eye? Whose wife is secure from delinquency? License whoredoms! Good heavens! If it has come to this, why not license certain classes to perpetrate robbery and murder? Why? Because you have no more power to suppress these than to extirpate the other. However we will not inflame your ebull.

President Young and a large number of our citizens have gone on a tour north. Among the number, Dr. Carrington, editor of the News. Dr. Elias Smith assumes the editorial chair for the time.

You will rejoice to learn of the establishment of the "Express and Carrying Company." Truly it is

one of the boldest and most magnificent enterprises of the day. It will give such facilities for the transmission of business and other important communications and documents, and the conveying of freight and passengers, as can be secured on no other route connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. And it is not designed to stop there. It contemplates forming a line of communication with other continents. Is not that large talk for an insignificant people like the "Mormons"? It is, truly; but small means judiciously managed may bring about great results. The men who are called to engage in this enterprise, are men of tried endurance and sterling integrity. None others are fit for it. God speed it; it will be a blessing at least to all who value speedy and safe transmission of themselves, their choice packages or valuable documents—to such, the facilities afforded by this enterprise, will be inestimable.

It would be difficult for so industrious a people as the "Mormons" to enter into the vile practices of many other people—they have no time for loafing, getting drunk, stealing, fighting, whoring etc.; and so long as the active, enterprising spirit that now is exhibited by almost every individual prevails, there will be but small chance for such things to get a foothold—every one has so much of good to do, that he has no time for doing evil if he were ever so disposed. May it ever be so, and may our power to do good forever increase, that we may bless ourselves, and bless the world in which we live by personifying the example of the most virtuous and the most intelligent and exalted people on the globe.

Your friend in the labor of establishing righteousness on the earth,

J. McKINNEY.

News from Utah.

WE extract the following from the DEERBEET NEWS: EXCURSION NORTH.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, Gov. Young, accompanied by Presidents Kimball and Wells, and many others from this city and the settlements south, who availed themselves of the invitation to participate in the pleasure of a tour through the northern counties, and thence to the settlements on Salmon River, in Oregon Territory, left the city on Friday last, expecting to be gone some four or five weeks.

The arduous duties that continually devolve upon him while at home, and upon those associated with him in the management of the affairs of the Church and of the Territory, induced him to seek a short release from the cares of business to refresh and invigorate his body; and knowing that the object desired could not be attained otherwise than by absenting himself for a season from the scene of his labors, he resolved on making this tour, and invited those of the citizens who could leave their business, without inconvenience, and would like a little pastime of this sort, to share with him in his enjoyment. How many went from this city we do not know, but some thirty or forty carriages, and many on horseback, all well provided with the necessary means of subsistence and defence, left in the course of the forenoon, and no doubt the company will be greatly increased from the cities and settlements north.

A respectable corps of scientific gentlemen have gone with the company, with the necessary instruments for taking observations in the mountains and other places through which they expect to pass, but if they acquire much knowledge of that kind, they will have to be very expert, if they keep up with the company, unless His Excellency should travel with less speed than usual. We shall probably hear from the company, before leaving the most northern settlements, after which, nothing further may be expected until their return.

LATELY TALKED IN THE CITY.

During the last eight or ten days the streets of this city have teemed with life and activity to an unusual extent. The military parade and election on the 20th; the arrival and departure of the men and teams belonging to the "Express and Carrying Company," that were on their way out, to make stations between Forts Bridger and Laramie, during Tuesday, the 21st, and the two following days; the departure of the missionaries and of Gov. Young and his party, in addition to the common business movements and transactions of the citizens, made things appear lively and interesting to every beholder, showing conclusively that the Mormon car was still going ahead, and that the backing out of a few faint hearted, irresolute, and corrupt persons, had not impeded its progress in the least. The only difference is, the car runs a little faster after being diverted of some of the useless rubbish that was aboard, and its speed will be still further increased after a few more passengers quietly step off.

All is now peace and quietness, and no great stir is anticipated till the arrival and departure of the mails create the usual excitement among the people. The Eastern Mail leaves punctually on the second, and the California on the fifth of May, and thereafter it is confidently believed that their arrival in contract time may be depended upon. If the expectations of the public are realized, there will certainly be a great change in postal facilities which has long been looked for and much needed in this Territory.

The weather continues cool and dry, and the amount of water that has fallen of late, has been so little, that with all the scientific knowledge and mathematical skill of the Superintendent of Meteorological Observations, he has not been able to measure it. The ground is becoming exceedingly dry, and unless we have rain soon, of which there is but little prospect, there will not be much feed for stock on the ranges during the summer; but there is plenty of snow in the mountains to water the fields of the husbandman, if properly used and distributed, and with the blessings of the Almighty who giveth the increase, a plentiful harvest may be expected.

DEPARTURE OF THE MISSIONARIES.

Early on Thursday morning, the 23rd, those that had been selected at the Conference for missions, that were to cross the plains on the way to their various fields of labor in the States, in the British North American Provinces, in Europe, Africa, and other parts of the world, commenced assembling on the Temple Block, preparatory to starting off together, according to previous arrangement, with their hand carts, the means of conveyance adopted instead of horses, mules and carriages, as heretofore. Most of the carts were well fitted up for the trip, with names and mottoes beautifully painted on some of them, to suit the taste and fancy of the owner, and which will no doubt greatly add to the pleasure that will be derived from rolling them up and down the

mountains, and across the plains that intervene between this and the frontiers of Iowa and Missouri.

After assembling, they were briefly addressed by President O. Hyde, and by others of the Twelve, who exhorted them to faithfulness and diligence, not only while crossing the plains, but in preaching the gospel to the people and nations to whom they were sent, that they might reap a rich reward, and return rejoicing when their several missions were ended, and that they might enjoy the blessings of peace and the consolations of the Holy Spirit continually.

All things being ready, at a quarter before 10 a. m., the company started off in regular order, with as much apparent cheerfulness and unconcern as though they were going to return in the evening, whereas many of them will be gone for years, and all will probably have to pass through trials, and endure hardships, of which the pulling of their hand carts across the plains will be among the least.

The company consisted of 74 men, with some twenty-five hand carts, and was made up of individuals of nearly every imaginable occupation and pursuit of life. Farmers, mechanics, tradesmen, merchants and clerks—some Americans, some English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Germans, and of other nations, were to be seen in the company, which made it an unusually interesting sight. To see such a variety of men, some of them young, some in the prime, and some past the meridian of life, leaving their avocations at a moment's notice, and go forth in that way to proclaim the gospel of salvation to the nations that have long been wandering in darkness, bespeaks a devotion to the principles of eternal truth not often seen, and would open the eyes of the religious world to their true condition, if they were not so sound asleep that they cannot be awake from their slumbers. It would cost any missionary society either in the United States, or in England, several hundred thousand dollars, to send out as many missionaries as went in this company, and they are only a tithe of those that have gone and will be sent this year from Utah; and where could a man be found, excepting among the Latter-day Saints, that could, without purse or scrip, be induced to take his blankets and provisions on a hand cart and haul it a thousand miles under like circumstances, before he could avail himself of any other means of conveyance? If any one knows, let him speak out.

The company will probably make the trip to the Missouri river in about 40 days, where they will separate, and each pursue the remainder of his journey to the place of destination, as will best suit his convenience, with as little delay as circumstances will permit.

Arrival of the Golden Gate.

P. M. S. S. Co's steamer Golden Gate arrived at half-past five o'clock on Monday afternoon, bringing dates from New York to May 20th.

WASHINGTON NEWS.  
The salaries of the Superintendents of Wagon Roads are fixed at \$3,000 per annum, those of the Disbursing Agents and Engineers at \$2,000, and those of the Physicians at \$1,500.

Dispatches have been received from England stating that the position of our government, as laid down in the reply of Gen. Cass to Lord Napier, relative to Chinese affairs, is entirely satisfactory to the British Cabinet. The statement of the London Post, that the request England made to our government was for peaceful co-operation, is erroneous. Joint armed intervention was asked for and decidedly declined. Our government agreed to co-operate in the protection and joint reconstrance, and this is believed to be satisfactory to England, as it was obviously the only proper course for us to adopt.

A difficulty took place at Willard's Hotel in Washington, on the 18th ult., between J. McLeod, Mr. Murphy and Daniel E. Sikes. Murphy had accused Sikes of assaulting his private character in order to effect his removal as Civil Engineer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Notes passed between them, and Mr. Murphy, considering Sikes' note insulting, sent a challenge through Mr. Watkins, which Sikes refused to accept. On Wednesday morning Murphy obtained admission to the chamber where Mr. Sikes was in bed, and attempted to cowhide him, when a struggle ensued and Sikes obtained possession of the weapon. He bears the mark of a blow with his hand on his face. It is thought the matter will lead to a duel.

Governor R. J. Walker arrived in New York on his way to Kansas. He was at a dinner party given to him at the Astor House, and took occasion to make a very clear and explicit statement of the principles which would govern his administration in the Territory.

FRANK.—Great distress exists in some portions of Michigan for want of food. Several persons are known to have died from starvation, and the cattle, even are dying for want of provender. A public meeting has been held at Detroit to devise means of relief.

It will hardly be believed that we have accounts of famine from various sections of our country. We have accounts from East Tennessee and some portions of Kentucky, where man and beast are actually starving for want of food.

Fate of Walker—Evacuation of Rivas.

The arrival of the U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary's at Panama on the 17th May, from San Juan del Sur, having on board Walker and a number of his officers, announces the fact that the allied forces have at length succeeded in ridding the country of the adventurers who sought to wrest it by force from the rightful owners, and that Central America is free from the presence of the justly dreaded modern filibusters.

We never had sympathy for Walker or his cause; we never approved of his course; we never believed, as many did, that the end justified the means, and we never consented to the doctrine that progress, liberty or civilization derived any benefit from such an apostle as Walker. We are therefore glad that his scheme has failed—that his undertaking has proved unsuccessful, and that his designs against Central America have come to nothing.

That Walker and his brave men—for brave they certainly are—have not met the fate of the thousands of poor fellows who fell during the war, we are glad of; they may live to be wiser and better men, and perhaps profiting by past experience, adopt some less ambitious and iniquitous route to fortune and to fame. Whatever the motives were (and we believe they were ambitious ones only), that induced Walker to adopt the course which has earned for him so unenviable a reputation, we are glad that they have been frustrated, and we are sure that those unprincipled and avaricious speculators who support him with their money, and so recklessly sacrificed the lives of their fellow-countrymen to further their unrighteous end, will meet with little sympathy from all right-minded persons.—Panama Star and Herald.

The great theme of converse on the Isthmus during the past week has been—What reception will Walker receive at New Orleans? Will he endeavor to raise another expedition to Central America? Will he be successful in that endeavor? And will Capt. Davis's command be pronounced as representing the United States Government?

His reception in New Orleans will be an enthusiastic welcome. He will never give up his efforts to re-establish the footing he had obtained for himself or some other representative of the party for which he labored while in Nicaragua. And he will certainly be able to recruit as many men and obtain as much means as he needs unless the U. S. Government sets its face against him. As statesmen and as politicians, Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Cass are pledged to support the party to which Walker and Hemmingsen are allied.

It remains to be seen whether the President and Secretary of State will endorse and set upon what the Minister and Senator thought and said. Regarding the report of Gen. Davis' mission in taking Walker from Rivas instead of receiving him from San Juan del Sur, we opine the Government will not take the responsibility off the shoulders of the Captain and Commodore.—Agricultural Courier.

From the South.

The steamer Santee, Capt. Seely, arrived on the 18th inst., with dates from San Diego and intermediate ports.

SAN DIEGO NEWS.

DESTRUCTION.—Within the last three or four months there has been some 20 or 25 desertions of U. S. soldiers from the post at the Mission. Only a few days ago six men deserted in one night, and although a detachment of dragoons have been out after them, they have not been able to ascertain their hiding place.

MA. SUNDAY.—On Sunday night, the 31st of May, a U. S. soldier, belonging to Co. 1, 3d Artillery, named Wm. Smith, while in a state of intoxication, attempted to enter the house of Mr. E. Wall, through a window, and was shot in the head by the gentleman, and instantly killed.

Major Blake, commandant at the Mission, started with a portion of his command, on the 3d inst., on a tour of inspection among the Indians in this portion of the State. We understand he intends visiting every tribe on this side of the Desert.

RAIN.—Although the season is far advanced, and we cannot expect much rain, we have been blessed with a number of refreshing showers during the past week.—Herald.

COAL MINES.—The work on the San Diego coal mine is progressing rapidly, having a large number of hands employed, night and day, and the engine and pump in good working order.

LOS ANGELES NEWS.

THE CROPS.—In the various districts of this country, from which we have heard reports, the crops are everywhere being a decided failure. In the highlands barley has altogether failed, and generally it is a short crop even on the most favorable soils. Wheat is pretty much in the same condition. At the Monte, and generally through the country harvesting operations are being completed. The corn crop is looked to with considerable anxiety, it being feared that this also will be short, and in many places that it will not even mature. But, although the season has been anything but propitious, we believe the amount of grain harvested has been much larger than is generally supposed.

EARTHQUAKES.—It appears that mother earth is still troubled with the consequences of her great convulsion on the 9th of January last. She has not recovered her usual quietude as yet, and exhibits the weakness of her internal by shocks, of almost nightly occurrences. Fort Tejon seems to be the region where her disease is located, for the good people at that post are almost nightly entertained with earthquake shocks. Last week, one or two very severe shocks occurred there, which awoke the sleepers and sent them in a hurry to breathe the fresh air of the parade ground.

News from the Interior.

Later from Carson Valley.

SAN ANDREAS, June 14, 1887.  
Mr. E. Wallace and D. Woodford arrived at 1871, says an extra of the San Andreas Independent, on Friday evening last from Carson Valley, leaving Woodford's (formerly Cary's) at noon the Wednesday previous—the latter gentleman bringing between three and four hundred pounds of butter on two pack animals.

Mr. Isaac Betts and Mr. L. W. Norris, in company with two others, arrived in the Valley on Sunday. Mr. Norris took through a team of four horses loaded with provisions. He looked a tired and weary man, which compelled him to go into the Valley for another wagon. Mr. Betts went on to Mormon Station, and returned to Woodford's on Tuesday evening.

About four o'clock on Wednesday they met Mr. Shearer and party going down the summit, distant some fifteen miles from Woodford's. They had removed much fallen timber and many rocks from the road, which rendered it quite passable.

The streams are all fordable and the snow fast disappearing.

A large number of traders will soon start from the Valley loaded with butter, &c., for Murphy's and Stockton, to lay in their supplies of merchandise.

Mr. Thompson, the pioneer expressman, was here today, and will leave for Carson Valley as soon as the Atlantic mail arrives. He will hereafter make regular weekly trips throughout the season.

GRAND BODIES MOVE SLOWLY.—The San Joaquin Republican in its issue on the slowness which characterizes the prosecution of every work undertaken by the General Government, thus speaks of the preliminary survey of one of the wagon routes now about to be commenced under the supervision of Mr. Kirk. The remarks of the Republican on the subject are truthful and forcible. It says:

"It is announced that the first party for duty on this side, will leave Sacramento to-day, on a preliminary survey of one road, that the party goes out eighty miles, but will not return before the middle of the spring of 1888. This preliminary expedition, will cost a very large amount of money—enough to put into working order a capital coach and wagon road from the Eastern base of the Sierra Nevada to Fort Hall or even yet not reached in a year, even, much more of twelve months. The unnecessary expense incidental to this preposterously slow way of doing a plain piece of business, we care nothing about; but we do care about the procrastination. There is no more successful way of doing a piece of the work which it is Mr. Kirk's business to execute, than there is for the preliminary survey of stage-road between Stockton and Sacramento. There are one hundred thousand men in California, who possess a set of surveyor's instruments, who could in twenty minutes tell the Government all the practical facts about the route that Mr. Kirk or anybody else can tell after a twelve months' scientific survey. These men are wanted here and there; their military posts are required and some facilities for crossing streams are necessary, along the common travelled route. We had thought that the object of the appropriations made by Congress was to do those things, rather than to send out a well-equipped party on a year's hunting excursion. If the published accounts of Mr. Kirk's plan of operations be correct, California has but little to expect from his services in opening a highway between our borders and the Eastern States. We apprehend, too, that the heads of the Departments at Washington will intimate their dissatisfaction with plans that will delay the commencement of the work beyond the period at which it should be completed."

IDENTIFYING A BROTHER.—The Marysville Express says:—"Rather a singular case of one brother recognizing another occurred last week, at Red Bluffs. Mr. Thompson, an Englishman, the London House, was carelessly loitering about in the front of the hotel, when a man in the crowd—all of whom were in like manner employed—by some casual remark let it be understood that his name was Thompson. Thompson the younger had his curiosity somewhat aroused, and being anxious to find the stranger out, took occasion to follow him, watch his motions, and see if he could recognize in him a brother of whom he knew nothing. He said that his mother had told him that his brother's left hand was maimed a middle finger. The stranger was in the act of depositing a well-filled sack of dust with a merchant, preparatory to leaving on the steamer for the Atlantic States, when the younger Thompson discovered that a stranger was gone from the said left hand. He eyed him very closely, and when the stranger noticed it, asked why he was thus closely watched. The younger was about ready to take the risk and fly into his arms, but stopped to ask him where he was from, who his parents, etc., till each began to recognize the other, and then rushed to embrace. The lost was found—the dead was alive, and two hearts made

happy by finding, in a strange land, at least one to whom they were bound by ties of consanguinity. What melancholy, though pleasing reminiscences of childhood, does such a scene bring to the mind of many a Californian."

MORE STABBING.—Cutting and shooting seems again to have become the order of the day. The following details of a rencontre which occurred on Thursday last week at Penn Valley, between John Montgomery and a man named Hughes, are given by the Nevada Democrat:

After some dispute, Hughes told the other to get off from his horse and he would whip him. Montgomery immediately alighted, and Hughes plucked in and commenced striking with a bow. Montgomery raised his sword cane to strike back, when Hughes caught it, and unsheathed the blade. Montgomery then ran into Hughes' body, inflicting a dangerous wound in the breast. He then started off dropping his pistol as he turned, which Hughes picked up and fired at him, but without effect. Montgomery went to Rough and Ready and gave himself up, but it being his impression that he acted only in self-defense, no complaint was made against him, and he was allowed to go at large. He is still ready to surrender himself, however, provided any complaint is made. Hughes is now thought to be out of danger.

OVERLAND TRAVELING.—A great many persons have started, or are starting, home to the Eastern States, says the Bee, this season, across the plains. Several large companies, with packed mules, have left Placerville, by the Johnson cut-off; others have started from Mokelumne Hill by way of the Big Tree route and Carson Valley. A few companies have left Shasta by way of Honey Lake Valley route, and a company recently left Bear Valley, in Nevada country, but which route they undertook we have not ascertained. There never has been so much overland travel as this to the Eastern States, at any previous season. This is attributable to the high rates charged by the ocean steamers, for the transportation of passengers. It is considered much cheaper to travel by land.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Monday, while Mr. Woods, the owner of a saw mill in Greenwood Canyon, El Dorado county, was hauling logs with his truck, he was thrown under a log and instantly killed. He was driving along on the side of a steep hill and found it necessary to hold down the upper side of the truck with a sort of leverage which he pressed downwards; the weight of the log was too great and he was thrown with a sudden jerk over to the other side of the truck which, with the log attached, immediately rolled down the hill, the log passing directly over Mr. Woods and crushing his head to pieces. Mr. Woods was a single man, about thirty-five years of age, and originally from Whitehall, New York. He came to this country in 1849. We are indebted for these particulars, says the Sacramento Bee, to Hon. Mr. Carpenter, of Greenwood, El Dorado county.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—On Sunday last, at the Oak Street House, says the Marysville Gazette, a German by the name of Frank Spiller, in showing how an accident had occurred to a friend of his from the discharge of a shot gun, placed himself in a position for illustrating the casualty by leaning over his gun and placing his foot upon the cock, received the contents of one barrel, the charge going through his left hand and right arm, fracturing the larger bone of the forearm and tearing off the flesh in a shocking manner. Several shots also struck the unfortunate man in the head, over the right eye, penetrating to the skull. Dr. Clark, the surgeon who attended him informs us that the wounds will probably prove fatal.

THE SAN RAFAEL MURDER.—A correspondent informs us, says the S. F. Herald, that Mr. Gracier, the husband of the lady who was beaten to death by two ruffians, died on Friday afternoon at two o'clock, from the injuries received in defending his wife. The murderers have not been arrested, and from the nature of the country to which they fled, their capture is not at all probable. The Sheriff has several men in pursuit, but the fugitives from justice have had a start sufficient to enable them to elude their pursuers.

REMEMBER CAYORCA.—The Sacramento Age, in an article on the massacre of H. A. Crabb and his party says:

"We are informed, and think the information authentic, that persons of well known force of character are engaged in making arrangements for invading Sonora to punish those who murdered and treacherously destroyed the Crabb expedition."

A NOVEL PROCEDURE.—Some person or persons, not named by the Red Bluffs Beacon, from which we derive the information, is making preparations to start from Keefer's Ranch, in Tehama county, for Missouri, with two hundred and fifty head of Spanish mares, the same to be driven overland.

The Napa Reporter chronicles the following remarkable events:

WHO CAN ACCOUNT FOR IT?—Mr. Behler, of this valley, is the owner of a cow that has had two calves and has never yielded one drop of milk! The calves were raised by feeding and suckling from other cows. All the farmers with whom we have conversed about the matter, regarded it as an extraordinary occurrence.

PROLIFIC.—A cow belonging to J. E. Pond, Esq., of Napa, gave birth to three fine calves a few days since. The mother and progeny are doing well.

A LARGE EGG.—Mr. Lawrence has presented us a common hen's egg, which measures, longitudinally 7 1/2 inches, and 5 1/2 in circumference, or latitudinally—a very fair specimen for a hen's egg.

THE WAGON ROAD.—The pioneer stage coach arrived at Placerville on Monday from Carson Valley, which place it left on Sunday at 10 o'clock, making the trip in twenty-four hours running time. Its arrival created quite an excitement at Placerville.

TO FIGHT A GRIZZLY.—Bill Fatt, a Rocky Mountain hunter, advertises to fight a grizzly bear at the Tehama race course, Tehama county, on the fourth of July, and offers bet a thousand dollars that he will kill his hirsute antagonist.

ASSURED BEARS.—The Assessor of Tehama county, lately assessed three grizzly bears at \$150 dollars.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 13.  
FLOUR—Jobbing sales of 1200 sacks Domestic and Oregon at \$3 50; 12 50, according to brands.  
BARLEY—Sales of 420 sacks Jobbing at 1 1/2; 600 do inferior at 1 1/2; 250 do at \$1.40.  
OATS—63 sacks sold at 2 1/2.  
POTATOES—530 sacks sold in lots at \$1 1/2.  
RICE—Sales some days since of 1,000 sacks for discharging at 1 1/2.  
COFFEE—Auction sales of 100 sacks Rio 1 1/2; 500 sacks old Government Java at 1 1/2; 500 do, Green do at 1 1/2.  
SUGAR—1000 mats Batavia No 15 sold at auction at 12 1/2; 10,000 lbs China No. 1 at 13 1/2; 50 lbs Crushed at 18 1/2.

MONDAY EVENING, June 15.  
FLOUR—Jobbing sales of 1200 sacks Oregon and Domestic brands at \$3 1/2.  
BARLEY—500 sacks sold in lots at \$1 1/2.  
OATS—200 sacks in lots at 2 1/2.  
POTATOES—700 sacks new, in lots, sold at 1 1/2.  
BUTTER—50 firkins choice sold at 30.  
SUGAR—100 mats Batavia, No 15, sold 12 1/2.  
CANDLES—38 cartons Imperial at 4 1/2; 100 boxes Grant's Adamantine at 2 1/2.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 16.  
FLOUR—Jobbing sales of 600 sacks Oregon at \$3 50; 400 do do at \$3 50; 400 do Domestic at \$3 50; 400 do do at \$3 50; 200 do Self-Raising at \$3 50; 200 do Oregon, at auction, at \$3.50.  
NEAL—Sales of 1000 lbs California fresh ground at 4 1/2.  
WHEAT—No sales reported.  
OATS—Sale of 300 sacks at 2 1/2.  
POTATOES—Sales of 235 sacks new in lots, at 1 1/2.

HAY—Sale of 16 tons alfalfa at \$15.  
BUTTER—40 firkins choice sold 32 1/2.  
RICE—28 bbls Carolina sold at 70; auction sales of 250 mats Batavia at 4 1/2; 115 do China at 5 1/2.  
COFFEE—100 sacks Sandwich Islands sold at 12 1/2, each.  
TEAS—Sales by auction of 30 cases Young Hyson, 1 b canisters, at 42; 64 chests Oolong, 1/2 and 3 papers, at 22.  
MOLASSES—20 bbls Sandwich Islands, at auction, at 57 1/2.  
SUGAR—Sales of 125 mats China No 1 at 14 1/2; 276 mats Batavia No 15, at auction, at 13; 10 lbs bbls San Francisco Refinery Powdered, at 17 1/2.  
SAGO—30 boxes Singapore sold at 12.  
APPLES—Sales of 32 1/2 bbls Dried Apples, at auction, at 10 1/2.  
SOAP—30 boxes fine White Soap sold at auction, at 7 1/2, 20 lbs.  
SPINDS—20 bags 6 1/2 and 7-inch Iron Spikes sold at 8 1/2, 20 lbs.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 17.  
FLOUR—Sales of 650 sacks Domestic and Oregon at \$3 50, \$10 60 @ 11.  
OATS—500 sacks sold at 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2.  
BARLEY—Sales of 6,500 sacks, new crop, at 2 1/2; 450 do do at 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2; 200 do, new, at 1 1/2.  
POTATOES—Sales of 800 sacks at 1 1/2.  
TEA—75 boxes Black, 1 1/2 papers, sold at 85.  
RICE—30,000 lbs Manila, received, sold at 60.  
SUGAR—200 mats Batavia, No 15, sold at 14.  
PORK—74 1/2 bbls California Morn at \$10 50.  
LARD—80 cases old, 10 lbs tins, at 20 1/2.  
BUTTER—71 firkins old at 15 @ 15 1/2.

THURSDAY, June 18th—1 p. m.  
FLOUR—Sales this far comprise 900 sacks at \$3 75 @ \$11, according to quality, and \$12 for Foreign Self-Rising.  
WHEAT—No sales reported.  
POTATOES—527 sacks sold at 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2.  
NAILS—Auction sales of 450 kegs at \$3 7 1/2; and 450 do at 8 1/2.

Information Wanted.  
ABOUT STEPHEN & SARAH WILLIAMS, who when last heard from was on their way to California in the spring of 1885, from Great Salt Lake City, where they had wintered. Any person possessing information as to their whereabouts will confer a favor upon parents by communicating with the Editor, or Joseph Brown, Toms River, Ocean Co., New Jersey. 15-3m

JANSON,

